

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.
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newspaper published in Kentucky.
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1856.

Hon. Elijah Hise has been appointed a
delegate to the National Democratic Con-
vention from the third District, in place of
Henry G. Bibb, resigned.

Americanism in Ohio.—The American
Council of Muskingum county, convened
in convention at Zanesville, on the 12th.
The respective councils, in appointing dele-
gates, did not inquire whether they were for
sustaining the Bolters, under Ford, or for
recognizing as the legitimate State Coun-
cil, the one recently organized under direc-
tion of the National President, Maj. BART-
LETT, and of which THOMAS C. WARE, Esq.,
was elected President. On the convoca-
tion of the Convention, the question was
raised by the SPOONER and FORD advocates.
But they soon found they had gotten into the
wrong box. The convention repudiated the
Ford and Spooner Council. The Zanesville
Aurora says, that when they found how the
land laid, the FORDITES struck for quar-
ters; but no mercy was shown them; and
there was not one of them that had not to
take to his heels, leaving his coat-tail stick-
ing out behind like a Fourth of July flag,
under the lash of 2:40 time, to save his bacon.

The "Ohio Statesman," anti-American,
and the regular Sag-Nicht organ of the
State, has the following:

"We learn from several gentlemen, well
advised in the premises, that in many coun-
ties where it was hoped that Mr. Fillmore
would be repudiated by the Councils, the
Order are, on the contrary, almost unani-
mously for the Ware organization. In one
large and leading county, in particular, car-
ried heretofore by the Know-Notthings ever
since their organization, and where the an-
ti-Fillmore schismatics hoped to make a
successful stand, we are assured there will
be hardly a single Council, if one, in which
the Philadelphia nominations and platform
will not be ratified."

In a Fix.—Mr. Senator CLAYTON has got
Mr. CRAMPTON in a pretty bad fix. The
British Minister, on the 21st of March last,
wrote home to his Government that Mr.
CLAYTON, when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty
was in negotiation, and uniformly since,
had admitted that the island of Rusan was
a British possession, and was not included
as a Central American island by that treaty.
This letter was published in England, and
republished in this country. Immediately
Mr. CLAYTON arose in his place in the Sen-
ate, and denounced the statement as wholly
and entirely false. He stated that about
the last of February or first of March, Mr.
CRAMPTON had called at his room, and in
presence of Mr. CRITTENDEN they held a
conversation on the subject; and the facts
were the reverse of the statements of
the letter. Mr. CLAYTON was sustained by
Mr. CRITTENDEN, and also by Senator FISH
of New York, who had called a conversation
with Mr. CRAMPTON on the very day on
which the Minister had called upon Mr.
CLAYTON, in which Mr. CRAMPTON had stated
to him, (Mr. Fish), that Mr. CLAYTON's
position was the reverse of that which the
British minister represents it in his letter.

Well Put.—The Buffalo Commercial, in
an article upon Americanism, says that when
Columbus discovered America, he opened
a new, fresh, virgin Continent to the enter-
prise of the world. Here was a vast field
for new institutions, a new order of civilization,
new developments of art and literature—
a young world for the nursery of progressive
ideas. Fresh, vigorous, enterprising
PROTESTANTISM crossed the ocean in quest
of freedom, and planted itself on North A-
merica. Old, faded, effete Catholicism
crossed the ocean in quest of gain, took the
mines of South America and Mexico, and
possessed itself of the fairest and most fruit-
ful regions of the globe. Protestantism
founded republicanism in North America,
by the natural promptings of its own free
spirit, and they are yet young and flourish-
ing. Catholicism tried to found republi-
cism in South America, in imitation of our
glorious example; but being itself effete and
worn out, these republics have been over-
taken by premature old age, and have nearly
lived out their time. Every country south
of us on this continent, with the exception
of Brazil, is a republic; but being Catholic
they have served no other purpose than
to afford an instructive warning to the
world. Tell us not that this is the effect
of climate, for we have a refutation of it al-
most at our very doors. Lower Canada is,
to a great extent, Catholic, and is com-
paratively stationary; Upper Canada is
mainly Protestant, and is all alive with en-
terprise, and rivals us in thrift and in the
spirit of freedom.

The will of the late Dr. Warren, of Bos-
ton, who left particular directions for the
injection of his body with an arsenical solu-
tion; for a minute post-mortem examina-
tion; for the preparation of his skeleton;
and for its preservation in the cabinet of the
Medical College, has produced a sensation
in the East hardly less disturbing than the
attempt made last summer by a man at
Milwaukee to burn the body of his de-
ceased wife. The distribution of the Doctor's
property according to his will, is made to
depend upon carrying out rigidly the pro-
visions of his will, and his body is, as rap-
idly as time will permit, being disposed of as
he directed.

**Bishop Hughes and the Nicaragua
Padre.**—When the Padre sent by Walker
as Minister to the United States arrived in
this city, he lost no time in calling on Bishop
Hughes, before whom he knelt and re-
ceived a blessing. On rising to his feet the
Archbishop, not knowing exactly the official
position of the Padre, said: "Do you
know anything of that cut-throat, Walker?"
The Padre bowed and replied, "He is my
friend; I am his Minister," and hastily left
with "a sea in his ear."—N. Y. Mirror.

Illinois.—The American Party of Illinois
are being most awfully abused by the
Black Republican and Democratic anti-
Americans. Their organs strive which
can be most abusive. We think the result
will be, that FILLMORE will carry the State
triumphantly.

SAN JUAN.—Com. PAULING, has been
ordered to San Juan with his fleet, with in-
structions neither to seek nor avoid bolli-
on, but to protect American ships or citi-
zens from illegal interference by the forces
of any power.

We sometime since noticed that a
Papist priest in Hartford, Conn., parted a
man and his wife, because the woman, be-
ing a Catholic, the parties would not have
the marriage ceremony performed by him
—for which he demanded ten dollars—af-
ter they had been married by a Protestant
clergyman. The man has sued the priest,
and laid his claim of damages at \$10,000.

The Raleigh Register says no man in the
whole North, not even the noble Dickinson,
is so detested and feared by the Abolition-
ists as MILLARD FILLMORE. This re-
sults not only from the fact that he signed
the Fugitive Slave law, and was the first to
enforce it, in the very teeth of the fiercest
sectional opposition, but from a conscious-
ness on the part of the Abolitionists that
nothing would so surely give a quietus to
that agitation which is the breath of their
nostrils, nothing would so soon shame Abolitionism
into disgrace, as a calm, just, con-
servative, and constitutional adminis-
tration of the government, such as they
know Mr. FILLMORE would be.

TENDER MERCIES OF ABOLITIONISTS.—
The following item from the Detroit Tri-
bune well illustrates the treatment received
by negroes at the hands of those Northern
people who keep up a continual howl on
the subject of slavery:

An orphan negro boy, nine years old,
died at the house of Mr. John Allen, near
Ypsilanti last Friday. An inquest revealed
no very flattering array of circumstances.
He had had the whooping cough all winter,
and before the snow was off the ground he
was set to work out of doors, barefooted.
When taken sick, he was removed to the
barn and put in the hay with nothing but a
quilt for a bed and covering, and he was
unattended either by doctor or nurse.

TRIBUTATIONS OF MODERN DEMOCRACY.—
The New York National Democrat in speak-
ing of the fact that that State having two
sets of delegates who will present them-
selves at the National Democratic Con-
vention in Cincinnati, in June next, in
consequence of which it predicts that the
State of New York will be lost to the Na-
tional Democracy, makes the following hon-
est confession:

"We have been in a minority since 1847,
because a portion of those who called them-
selves Democrats, maintained that they
could be Democrats and Abolitionists at the
same time."

This, by the way, seems to be popular
doctrine, and is advocated by the Wash-
ington Union, the national organ of the Demo-
cratic party.

American Party.
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Frankfort, Ky., May 19, 1856.

The Committee have made the following
appointments in the Electoral Ticket:
John W. Crockett, of Henderson, Elec-
tor for the State at large, in place of F. M.
Bristow, declined to act.

Samuel D. Dulaney, Elector for the 1st
District, in place of J. Q. A. King, declined.
W. R. Kinney, Elector in the 2nd Dis-
trict, in place of J. W. Crockett, appointed
for the State at large.

Philip Lee, Elector in the 5th District,
in place of James Stuart resigned.
The National Council will meet in New
York on the 1st Tuesday, the 23d day of
June, 1856, and as there will not be a meet-
ing of the State Grand Council before Au-
gust next, the Committee have appointed
the following delegates to the National
Council:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
Hon. Garrett Davis and George D. Prentice.

1st District, Samuel D. Dulaney; alter-
nate, J. P. Campbell.
2nd District, James F. Buckner; alter-
nate, Daniel H. Hughes.
3rd District, John B. Peyton; alternate,
W. L. Underwood.
4th District, J. Woodson Burton; alter-
nate, Frank. Woolford.
5th District, Phil. Lee; alternate, Phil.
Thompson.
6th District, G. W. Dunlap; alternate,
Curtis Field, Jr.
7th District, Thomas J. Throop; alter-
nate, H. Marshall.
8th District, A. T. Burnley; alternate, A.
K. Marshall.
9th District, Geo. W. Gist; alternate, L.
M. Cox.
10th District, John W. Fennell; alternate,
Samuel F. Swope.

The next session of the National Coun-
cil will be one of great importance, and the
Committee hope that Kentucky may be
fully represented. No further notice will
be given of these appointments. The Grand
President of the Grand Council of Kentuck-
y will supply any vacancies that may oc-
cur in the delegation. If the Grand Presi-
dent is not present at the Council, the dele-
gates present must supply vacancies.

Chairman Executive Committee.

MOUNT VERNON.—Mr. Everett, in reply
to an invitation to lecture at Springfield,
Massachusetts, thus alludes to the Mr. Ver-
non estate:
The recent letters of the proprietor throw
some doubt on his present willingness to
sell the estate. It cannot, however, be
doubted, that it will eventually become pub-
lic property. In the meantime, I do not
understand that the efforts making to raise
the requisite funds will be relaxed. The
sums which have already been received by
invested in trust, and I shall make the same
disposition of what may hereafter come in
to my hands, without the deduction of a
dollar for personal expenses. Should the
attempt to purchase Mount Vernon eventu-
ally fail, the funds raised can be appro-
priated to some other patriotic purpose of
general interest, connected with the mem-
ory of Washington. I remain, gentlemen,
with high respect, faithfully,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Disgraceful.—The United States Senate
has, for several years, been more or less
disgraced by the conduct of men who had
unfortunately been elected to fill seats in a
body they never were qualified to occupy,
either by character or habits. During the pre-
sent session, the rules of courtesy have been
very frequently outraged, and all the digni-
ty that should characterize the Senatorial
station wantonly disregarded. Among the
chief of these men, rank SUMNER, DOUGLAS,
HALE, and WADE. Their undignified, and
if not actually ungentlemanly, certainly un-
Senatorial language—fit oft times for the
grog-shop or bawdy house—has been re-
buked all over the country, by decent
men of all parties. But it has been of no
avail. The course of indecent language
and offensive epithets was not only con-
tinued, but their acrimony increased. At
length, a most disgraceful outrage has re-
sulted out of their personal altercations.

If it should cause a recurrence to the prac-
tice of that spirit of dignity once character-
istic of the United States Senate, it will be
well. If the effect is to put a stop to the
worse than useless discussion of the excit-
ing subjects in Congress, where no practi-
cal action is expected or can be had, it will
be a glorious result of good from evil.

On the 19th instant, Senator SUMNER com-
menced a speech in the Senate, which he
concluded on the 20th, in reference to Kan-
sas. The telegraphic synopsis of the speech
is very brief; but it is represented as un-
usually bitter and denunciatory towards re-
verend Senators, especially towards the re-
verend and grey-headed Senator from South
Carolina, Mr. BUTLER, who was absent.—
The reader may form some idea of the spir-
it of the tirade from the opinion of Gen.
CASS, who, after SUMNER had concluded,
arose in the Senate, and said: "He had list-
ened to Mr. SUMNER's speech with equal
regret and surprise. It was the most un-
American and unpatriotic speech he had
ever heard on this floor. He hoped he
might never hear such a speech again, here
or elsewhere."

On the 22d, immediately on the adjourn-
ment of the Senate, Mr. PRISTON BROOKS,
a member of the House from South Caroli-
na, approached Mr. SUMNER, who was still
seated, and accusing him of libelling his
grey-headed relative, Mr. BUTLER, struck
him over the head with a stick, stunning
him. He repeated the blows very rapidly,
breaking his stick to pieces.

When the attack was made upon Mr.
SUMNER there were probably from 15 to 20
persons present, including Crittenden, Fos-
ter, Toombs, Murray, Morgan, and other
members of Congress, Gov. Gorman and
several officers of the Senate and strangers.
The attack was so sudden and unexpected
that SUMNER had no opportunity to place
himself in a defensive attitude. "The first
blow stunned him, and the stick which was
gutted, was broken into many pieces by
the time the assault terminated. Messrs.
Crittenden, Toombs, Murray, and others
interfered as soon as they could and prob-
ably prevented further injury.

Mr. SUMNER sank to the floor where he
lay till he was raised by his friends. His
wounds bled profusely. His physicians
say they are the most serious flesh wounds
they ever saw on any man's head, and deny
his friends admission to him.

On the 23d both houses took action in
the premises; and we give the following
synopsis from the telegraphic report:

Senate.—Mr. Wilson briefly detailed the
circumstances attending the assault upon
Mr. SUMNER yesterday, by Mr. Brooks, of
S. C., representing it as not only against
the rights of man, but the constitutional
privileges of the members of the Senate.

Mr. Seward submitted a resolution that
a committee of five members be appointed
by the President, pro tem., to inquire into
the circumstances attending the assault com-
mitted on the person of Charles SUMNER, a
member of the Senate, and that said commit-
tee be instructed to report a statement of the
facts, together with their opinion thereon, to the
Senate. At the suggestion of Mr. Mason,
there solution was amended so as to provide
for the election of the committee by the
Senate, and it was then adopted. Messrs.
Cass, Allen, Dodge, Pearce, and Geyer
were elected said committee.

Mr. Stuart gave notice that he shall at
an early day ask leave to submit an amend-
ment to the rules of the Senate, declaring it
out of order for any Senator to use, in de-
bate, language reflecting upon the conduct
and motives of any other Senator, and con-
siderately and improperly reflecting upon
the action of a State, other than the one re-
presented by the Senator speaking.

House.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, rising
to a question of privilege, offered the fol-
lowing:
Whereas, on the 22d of May the Hon.
Preston S. Brooks and Hon. Lawrence M.
Keitt, members of this House from South
Carolina, and other members, either as
principals or accessories, perpetrated a vi-
olent assault on the person of Hon. Charles
SUMNER, a Senator of the United States
from Massachusetts, while remaining in his
seat in the Senate chamber, and while in
performance of the duties appertaining to
his official station; therefore—

Resolved, That a select committee of five
members be appointed by the Speaker to
investigate the subject and report the facts,
with such a resolution thereto as in their
judgment may be proper and necessary for
the vindication of the character of this
House; and that said committee have the
power to send for persons and papers, and
employ a clerk, and to sit during the ses-
sions of the House.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, suggested to Mr.
Campbell the propriety of striking out the
preamble. It assumed as a fact that which
could be ascertained as such only on exami-
nation.

Mr. Campbell was willing to modify the
preamble, which he did, to read, whereas
it is represented, &c. It was due the House
and all parties that the facts should be pre-
sented in some authentic form, and this
could only be done fully and fairly through
a committee.

the gentlemen from his own State, and he
did not see the beginning of it, therefore he
had not the slightest preconceived with his
colleague.

Under the operation of the previous
question Mr. Campbell's proposition was
adopted—yeas 93, yeas 68. The Speaker
appointed Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Allison,
Cobb, of Georgia, Greenwood and Spinner,
as the committee. Mr. Allison was excus-
ed by request.

EDWARD EVERETT is urged by Gov. Wise,
through Mrs. Ritchie, to appear before Con-
gress and ask for \$20,000 for the Wash-
ington Mr. Vernon farm and then go to each
State in the Union and demand of each, its
proportion of \$180,000, according to its
federal members. "If you will do this,"
says Mr. Wise to Mrs. Ritchie, "and Mr.
Everett will undertake the blessed mission,
you will have the whole amount, and your
private subscriptions over and above, in
less than two years. You are allowed five
under the law."

The Turner Outrage.—We offer no ap-
ology for recurring to this subject. The
bloody affair of Monday, involving as it
does the rights of community as well as the
obligations of voluntary associations, is so
significant and fraught with so much of
the highest importance to keep in view the lead-
ing and suggestive facts of the case.

1. The Turner association is one unknown
to the people of this country until within a
short period. Judging from what we have
seen of it, it has the discipline and effective-
ness of a military organization without any
of the obligations and responsibilities to the
public which are attached to the latter. It
is exclusive in its character, and the first
object of the association seems to be to per-
petuate the manner, habits and amusements
of the old country—many of which are re-
pugnant to our ideas of propriety and mor-
ality.

2. Monday last was set apart by the
Turners of Covington for one of their pecu-
liar feasts. Members of the association in
Newport and Cincinnati were invited to
participate. A procession was formed, con-
sisting of 150 to 200 men. Perhaps 50 of
them were armed—some of them doubly
armed—with the most deadly weapons.—
The company proceeded to a neighboring
farm, where they spent the day. How they
spent the day may be learned from the testi-
mony of respectable citizens who happened to be
present. Mr. TROTT, a Cincinnati says they
"looked very drunk," "believed every one
was drunk." Mr. JOS. HAYLON saw a great
many Turners "lying around tolerably
funny." The same witness saw Turners
"offer indignities to ladies who accompa-
nied them." Mr. Lowery "never saw men
more excited."

3. During the afternoon, a boy of 15, for
some cause as yet very clearly ascer-
tained, but which we believe from the testi-
mony of the witnesses to have been serious
talking or upstating a class of beer, was set
upon by a number of these stalwart men and
brutally beaten. Mr. Creighton says they
were striking with swords, sticks, and
rocks, and "killed" but for the interference
of Mr. Lowery the boy would have been
killed. Mr. Lowery himself says he
"thought they would kill the boy."

4. In the evening, the Turners, drunk,
enraged and reckless, some of them prob-
ably with guns loaded, and all, as we shall
see, eager for a difficulty or fight, returned
to town. The citizens of Covington were
quietly pursuing their ordinary vocations.
A few stopped in the street to see
the procession pass. There was not the
least excitement among the citizens. The
boy who had been beaten on the hill came
to town and informed some of his playmates
of the conduct of the Turners. It is prob-
able some of these boys, sympathizing with
their companion in his hard treatment, were
so far led away as to commit the indiscre-
tion of throwing a few stones at the pro-
cession. Near the corner of Fourth and
Main a Turner stepped out of the ranks and
assaulted a mere lad. A young man stand-
ing by intervened, and in the heat of the
number of the enraged Turners, he was
young man, and with the savage ferocity
which characterized their assault on the lad
Jackson, pursued him with swords and
guns. His superior fleetness saved him.

5. We come now to the bloody work of
the day. Probably an hour elapsed after the
affray at the corner of Fourth and Main,
before the Turners reached Fourth and
Scott—the procession taking a circuitous
route through town, and stopping at the re-
sidence of the Turners and also at the re-
sidence of a woman on Sixth street, at the
latter without invitation. There is not a
particle of evidence that during this time
the least indignity was offered to the Turn-
ers. If they had at any time apprehended
an attack, they must have become satisfied
that the danger was past, and the Covington
Turners dropped out of the procession
on Sixth street while the remainder started
on their way to Newport. Arriving at the
corner of Fourth and Scott streets, a man in
the procession was pointed out to Marshall
Butts, a member of the law. Mr. Butts
quietly stepped in and arrested the man, at
the same time informing him of his author-
ity to do so. Instantly the man was freed
from custody, and Butts himself seized
by Turners who commenced beating him.
"Butts had a pistol in his hand. A Turner
stepped up in front, and drew up and cocked
his gun, Butts snapped his pistol at him.
Butts was surrounded, and turning to run,
was shot as he did so." Deputy Marshal
Harvey ran to assist Butts. He was
immediately surrounded by Turners, knock-
ed down, beat and kicked by as many as
could get around him, and finally a portion
of his skull fell off by some murderous
weapon. So enraged were these ruffians,
that a gentleman who stepped in to aid in
conveying the wounded man away, was as-
saulted, and only escaped a deadly blow by
a timely movement.

For this savage and bloody work there
is not a shadow of a pretext in the way of
provocation.

The Covington Riot.—The Case Con-
cluded and the Turners Bound Over.—The
examination of the Turners, 31 in number,
before two Justices of the Peace in Covington
was brought to a close on Tuesday last,
and the whole of them recognised to appear
on the first day of the next term of the Ken-
tucky Circuit Court to answer the charge of
felony. Bail in the sum of \$2,000 each
was required, which was given, and they
were discharged.

The case of the six Turners, who were
confined in jail on a charge of having in-
flicted the wounds on the officers, was sub-
sequently examined before Mayor Foley,
who admitted two of them to bail in \$2,000
each, two in bail of \$250 each, and the re-
maining two were discharged. The Mayor
expressed the opinion that the offence
was one of no greater penalty than a fine
of \$500 and confinement in the county jail
for six months.

From Kansas.
From the St. Louis Republican.
WESTPORT, May 14.—In a great hurry
to send you the latest news, I enclosed in
my last letter by the Keystone the procla-
mation of the United States Marshal, which
you have no doubt published. I had no
time to make any comments, or explain;—
there was but a moment, and no more, to
go on, before the boat left. You understood
it, of course—there is a state of war in the
Territory. The fanatics of Lawrence are
fortifying the place, and preparing to resist
the laws—doubtless "to the bloody issue,"
but the prettiest thing about it is that the
author of this fine saying has run away
from the bloody issue he has inaugurated.

It is said that Reeder, coward like, left
Lawrence under cover of night, and in the
disguise of a woman. It is certain he has
fled from the country, deserted the very
men on whose heads he brought all these
difficulties, and left his contested election
case and the Committee to get along as
best they can. His dupes must now suffer,
and the men of that Committee who have
staked, and I believe lost their reputation
on Reeder, will have to suffer as they de-
serve to suffer, for allowing him to seduce
them into the support of such a cowardly
client; for Messrs. Howard and Sherman
have treated him as a client, instead of an
interested party to the investigation, and
allowed him to carry every point whether
right or wrong, lawful or unlawful.

All the leaders of the Lawrence rebellion
are gone. Does that look like the bold con-
duct of a just war, when they boast of fight-
ing and parade their strength? Does it look
like brave men engaged in a just cause to
fly from the first contest? The truth is,
there is no justice in the cause—there is no
bravery in the men who are its advocates—
—there is only desperation. The whole
proceeding is a trick of such desperate fel-
lows as Robinson, to make a little capital
in notoriety and a few dollars in money.

G. P. Lowry, Major-general of the free
State forces, and private Secretary to Sen-
ator Reeder, has also vanished. He was
at Kansas City, and not liking the looks of
things, shaved off his effeminate beard, and
left, declaring that Kansas should see him
no more. He took nothing but a pair of
trunk bags with him, leaving all his trunks,
goods, &c., behind in Lawrence. It is
proper to say that there was an attack
made on his person, issued from Judge Le-
compte's court, and also that Lowry was
about the only gentleman in Lawrence—
he being gone, there are enough good men
in the place to save it from the fate of Lot's
city in the Bible.

Col. W. J. Preston and Mr. F. W. Don-
aldson passed here yesterday, with a requi-
sition on the Governor of Missouri, for
Charles Robinson, ex-Governor of the free
State of Kansas, held in duress in Lex-
ington. He is indicted for the crime of
"assaulting the officer of Governor," the
penalty of which is a fine of \$500, or im-
prisonment in the county jail for a term
not exceeding one year. He will get all
the punishment the law allows.

I understand, that there are now in and
around Leecompton, over one thousand men,
subject to the order of the U. S. Marshal,
who is determined that the laws shall be
executed. He has writs for many people
in Lawrence, and they will have to submit
to arrest, or woe to those who resist. P.

CHICAGO, May 21st.—The dates from
Leavenworth, Kansas, are to night. The
correspondence of the Tribune states that
to-day, Wednesday, is fixed for the attack
upon Lawrence. There is a general re-
fuge of terror in the Territory. Two pieces of
cannon crossed the river at Atchison, de-
stined for Lawrence. Buford's company of
militia were furnished U. S. arms by Gen.
Shannon. The Free State men are in want
of arms and ammunition. Donaldson had
proclaimed his intention to make clean work
this time. Robinson was still at Lexing-
ton Monday morning. A gentleman ar-
rived here with seven packages of evidence
from the Committee.

The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo.)
Enquirer states that petitions are in cir-
culation in the border counties, praying for
the immediate removal of Col. Sumner.
Brown, the editor of the Herald of Free-
dom, writes that he had entered the house in
Kansas City, dragged off a man supposed
to be himself—discovered their mistake,
and returned and demanded him of the pro-
prietor, who refused to deliver him up. A
company of Michigan emigrants entered the
hotel to protect the occupant. The mob is
still surrounding the hotel and gathering re-
inforcements. The hotel is closed. There is
no authentic intelligence concerning his
fate since his capture.

ST. LOUIS, May 21, P. M.—The Demo-
cratic Kansas correspondent under date of
the 18th writes that 80 to 120 are camped
near Leecompton.

The people of Lawrence sent a note to
Col. Sumner asking him to station a body
of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob
from proceeding to sanguinary extremities.
He declined, saying he had no power to
move without orders. Mr. Cox, of Law-
rence, waited on Marshal Donaldson to as-
certain if anything could be done peaceably,
to prevent his monster posse from entering.
The Marshal said these demands must be
complied with previous to consenting not
to enter Lawrence with all his force. First,
every man against whom a process had been
issued should be surrendered. Second, all
munitions of war in Lawrence are to be
delivered up. Third, the citizens of Law-
rence should pledge themselves to obey
implicitly the laws of the State of Kansas
test oaths, taxes and all.

Upon the receipt of this the citizens held
a public meeting, drew up a letter to the
Marshal, stating that he and every person
acting under him should be allowed to ex-
ecute a process against any inhabitant of
Lawrence, and if called upon they would
serve as a posse in making arrests. That
there wouldn't now, nor at any future time,
be any resistance to law, and they only a-
waited the opportunity to testify their fidel-
ity to the Union and Constitution; that they
claimed to be law-abiding, order-loving citi-
zens, and asked to be protected by the con-
stituted authorities. The purport of the
Marshal's answer was, he did not believe
in the promises of the people of Lawrence;
that he regarded them as traitors and rebel-
lous, and that they should know his demand
when he came.

ST. LOUIS, May 23, P. M.—The Republi-
can of to-day publishes a dispatch dated
Westport, the 20th, which says: As Mr.
Covogrove and Dr. Brannon, were going from
Leecompton to Franklin, they were hailed
by a party of Free State men, who en-
quired who they were, and where they were
going. On being answered, the comman-
der of the party turned to his men and asked
their motto. They replied, Sharpe's
rifles, and immediately fired on Covogrove
and Brannon. Brannon was wounded, but
Covogrove sent a ball through the leader.—
The balance fled. A Free State man was
shot at Blander's bridge on the 19th, and
wounded mortally. There was a report at
Kansas City that the people were prepar-
ing to evacuate Lawrence, and had called
upon Col. Sumner to protect their property.

Kickapoo, Davison, Leavenworth, and
Atchison are almost deserted, the men hav-
ing gone to aid the Marshal at Lawrence.
The Democrat learns from a gentleman,
arrived from Jefferson City yesterday, that
a despatch had been received there, stating
that a battle had been fought at Lawrence,
and a number of persons killed on both
sides. No particulars.

A mass meeting has been held at Kick-
apoo, which resolved upon sacking the Kan-
sas Hotel at Kansas City, as it was under-
stood to be owned by Massachusetts men,
and so certain was its destruction that the
families had moved out. The citizens of
Gen. Pomroy, and parties have been sent
in search of him.

M. F. Conway writes to the Democrat,
saying that himself and Gen. Sheuylar, while
on their way from St. Louis to Leavenworth,
were arrested at Parkville, Mo., on the 8th,
on the charge of being fugitives, and detain-
ed till private information could be had from
Leecompton.

(Correspondence of Daily St. Louis Intelligencer)

PARKVILLE, Mo., May 16th, 1856.
Prepare for an awful shock. Hold a
steady helm, or the old ship will be wreck-
ed. Armed men are rushing into the Ter-
ritory. The destruction of Lawrence is
meditated. Civil war is just upon us.—
Couriers just from Lawrence, say they have
from 1,000 to 1,500 men, while they num-
ber from 800 to 1,000 around the place, but
increasing fast. It is thought the destruc-
tion of the committee and evidence is one
of our outlook, or at the bottom. We
pray the Almighty God to avert these dread-
ful evils. The secret border league are at
the head of this affair. It is expected to re-
sult in disunion. The ultras on both sides
are dangerous men. Strike boldly for the
Union of this great country, and may God
bless you.

It is said the ladies of Lawrence are arm-
ing. The Platte City cannon, and many
men have gone over; none have gone from
Parkville. It is not advised by the masses;
most good citizens are against it.
Brown, of the Herald of Freedom, has
been arrested at Kansas; he feels himself in
imminent peril.

We are glad to learn from the Hop-
kinstown Press that the small-pox is disap-
pearing from that place.

A resident of Union Grove, Illinois, writes
the following interesting fact, in a recent let-
ter to the office of the Cooperstown, N. Y.
Journal:

One of my neighbors dug a well last fall,
on elevated ground. After going down 27
feet, he came to a bush of willows, he dug
four feet more and then struck the top of
another well, which was walled with cut
stone, laid in a cement, and in which there
was a bountiful supply of water. Who
dug that well?

CABBAGE WORM.—One of our exchanges
gives the following recipe for destroying
cabbage worms:—

"Break off a large leaf from the bottom

